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" During several months past I have suffered from headache, without being able to find relief until I tried Ayer's Pills, which so much benefited me that I consider it my duty to publicly state the fact."-Mrs. M. Guymond, Fall River, Mass.

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"In 1858, by the advice of a friend, I began the use of Ayer's Pills as a remedy for biliousness, constipation, high fevers, and colds. They served me better than anything I had previously tried."--H. W. Hersh, Judsonia, Arkansas.

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89 REW FARM.

Vol. XXVII. BALTIMORE, February 12, 1890. No. 7.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE GREAT SUBJECT.

Everyone is asking himself a few important questions, and among the rest I wish I might be able to answer them or have them answered to my satisfaction.

The questions are:

How shall I do everything about my farm in the best manner and at the least cost?

How shall I make everything pay the best?

There are certainly questions which include the great problems of the farmer's life, and I have meditated on the subject a great deal, and am willing to offer my contribution towards its solution.

I have concluded that the first thing I must find out is, what will grow best on my farm. Every farm in my opinion is best adapted to some especial crop. It may be adapted equally to two or three

other crops; but one usually overtops all the rest.

It may be wheat, or tobacco, or onious, or celery, or peaches, or berries, or sweet potatoes, or cabbages, or something else.

My first duty, I think, is to find out what that crop is, and, while I make ample provision for other crops, to make that one prominent.

Having settled in my mind what my farm will produce best and most abundantly, I must then put myself to work to learn the very best methods of growing that crop.

Of course I must learn the very best methods of growing all the crops I attempt to grow; but as I have decided my land is best adapted for a special crop, I must specially fit myself to cultivate that crop.

I must learn every detail of its culture. The most trifling processes must be mastered by me. Nothing must escape my observation and my memory must be taxed

to enable me to work it to the very best advantage.

My tools, implements and helps must all be such as this particular crop needs and such as will make my labor the most effective possible. They must not only enable me to work in the best manner; but likewise to harvest and preserve my crop in the very best condition and with the least possible labor.

Having learned thus much, I have another important thing to learn. I must find the very best market for what my farm grows in the greatest perfection and to the best advantage.

That market may be in the nearest village or the neighboring town, or in an adjourning city. Or it may be in a distant northern city, or perhaps across the ocean. But it must be found.

In these days of rapid transit distance is of very little account. Produce can often be sent to England, or France, or Germany even, at what it would cost to place it in New York or Boston.

Distance traversed by Railroads or Steamboats—especially if done without transhipment—cannot be considered a serious objection.

The best market, however, must be found and I must make up my mind to get my produce to that best market. As much depends upon this, as upon growing the best crop in the best manner and harvesting it to the best advantage.

Having done all this, my work is not yet ended. I must make my arrangements to have my crop come into that market in the very best form, and to have it in charge of some one in whom I have the utmost reliance.

The party having my produce in charge must have the very best position, and be above the shadow of reproach as to just and honorable dealings, both with the producers and the consumers. I must personally see to these things, I must not take mere heresay testimony; but I must have substantial evidence of the facts. What I produce for that market gives me the right to know positively of these things. No house is so substantial, no house is so large, no house has connections so important, that I should hesitate to use it to place my produce favorably in the best market for it.

I am growing No. 1 produce and have secured the best market and I want No. 1 prices for it. The best house for this purpose in that market is none too good for my use.

These are some of my thoughts on this important subject. It is indeed "The Great Subject." If my thoughts are not correct I hope some of your readers will take the trouble to correct me.

S. B. J.

For the Maryland Farmer.

HOT BEDS.

February is not too soon for the use of hot beds.

Almost any of the seed catalogues—and when a stamp will procure them for you, you should have several—will tell all you need to know as to how best to make and manage hot beds.

The seed should be sown at once for all plants which you desire to use in the field or the garden the coming season.

Among these will be Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Lettuce, Cabbages, and such minor articles as Peppers and Eggplants.

The hot bed can also be used for radishes, for starting cucumbers and for forwarding sweet corn.

The last two will require some management; but they can be planted in pasteboard boxes and when the time comes to place them in the garden, the box can be advance.

DYING IN THE HARNESS.

The Talker has been interested in noting the different authors whose work has been

cut from them and they are thus far in in the very presence of the King of Terrors.

> Green, the historian, kept his grasp upon the pen until the last. He was at work upon his "Conquest of England" when the end came, and had just finished the eighth chapter. His last words were, "Now, I am weary, I can work no more."



brought to a sudden and abrupt conclusion by death.

One of the most pathetic cases of this kind on record is that of the Venerable Bede, the first English historian, who completed his version of St. John's Gospel

Thackeray was found dead in his room one morning with the uncompleted manuscript of "Denis Duval" in his pocket. The opening chapters had been published in the "Cornhill Magazine."

Charles Dickens had written only fonr

uumbers of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" when death overtook him. He sat up late the night before his death to finish a chapter.

Elizabeth Gaskell, author of the "Life of Charlotte Bronte," died from heart disease while writing her novel, "Wives and Daughters."

Thomas Benton dictated the last portions of "Debates of Congress" on his death bed.

Reade and Trollope were called to rest in the midst of plans for future literary work.—Ex.

For The Maryland Farmer.

NOT SUCCESSFUL.

He was a hard working man, with a small family dependent upon him, and had been working on a farm at about twenty dollars a month. He was now gardening on a small scale upon about three acres of land, was better dressed, more comfortable and more cheerful than when he used to work by the month.

I spoke to him inquiring about his success, for he seemed to show signs that betokened success. He answered that he could not say that he was successful, although he was doing better than he had in years past. He then gave me a brief outline of what he had done. Said he:

I was not satisfied to spend my life working by the month and getting a small sum, and I laid my plans to rent this little piece of ground which had this little house on it, which at the time was of small account. I agreed to pay the yearly rent at ten dollars an acre, or work to that amount—and I was to have horses to plow and work the land in exchange for my work.

I took the land about the first of January and soon made the house habitable and

moved into it. My plan was to make a hot bed and grow plants to commence with; which I did, growing cabbage, tomato and sweet potatoe plants.

The farmer of whom I hired the land took some of these plants which helped pay rent of land and teams. It soon became known that I had them, and as I did not ask an unreasonable price for them I had as many customers as I could supply, and had but few for myself.

That first season I raised early potatoes and sweet corn on most of my land, with some beans and peas. I tried onion sets, but they were a failure. Lettuce and radishes did well for me.

Take the season through, I lived better than I had before and had considerably more than twenty dollars a month to live upon, and most of my time was my own.

I have now been doing this about four years. I have learned something every year. I am doing a great deal better than I hoped to do when I commenced, and although most would say the work was not successful, yet I feel quite well satisfied, and my family are contented.

Well, I could not feel that while many would laugh at this man's work and the idea of connecting the word "success" with it; still there was in reality a great success there.

He had bettered his condition financially to a slight extent; he had interested his family in his plans and they were happier; he had cultivated in himself confidence in his own powers and in the expenditure of money on his land—a by no means slight work in itself; he had acquired a feeling of independence, which he could never have acquired as a farm hand; he and his had the contentment which a good prospect brings, and he was his own master.

I do not feel that I could say he was "not successful." Many a skillful farm hand might follow in his footsteps.

GENTLE INFLUENCES.

Not a seed on the face of the earth could be made to grow by what is popularly known as force power. But by influences so gentle that they are hardly appreciable the acorn swells into the stormdefying oak, and a continent presents its annual burden of golden grain and luscious fruit.

Many a flinty rock, on which the chisel could make but little impression, has been disintegrated and decomposed by atmospheric and climatic influences, and now mingles with the dust of earth.

Many a wayward son, whom authority and harshness were hurrying to ruin, has been saved by the gentle tones or the pleading tears of his mother.

Many a culprit, unmoved by the severest punishment, and by the agents of muscular morals given over as incorrigible, has been brought to penitence and reformation as a sister of charity or an angel of mercy touched the divine chord in his soul, and recalled the associations of his childhood and the prayers his mother taught him.

The Beatitudes of Christ have blessed and saved more storm-tossed and suffering souls than all the anathemas of the world.—Eli Fay.

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, &c.

Vilmorin Andrieux & Co., Seed Catalogue, etc., Paris, France.

New Jersey Agriculturist Vol 1. No 1. Haddonfield, N. J., has a fine appearance. \$1.00 monthly, 16 pages, and much good reading. It should prosper.

Edward Duchemin—Catalogue of books on ancient and modern jurisprudence, etc., with prices. 18 Rue Soufflot, Paris, France.

Ely's Garden Manual. Z. De Forest Ely, 1303 Market st., Philadelphia, Pa. This catalogue should only need our announcement to secure your attention.

Seed Annual for 1890. John Gardiner & Co., 21 N. 13th st., Philadelphia, Pa. An excellent and very attractive seed catalogue. Send for it.

The Practical Horse-shoer. M. T. Richardson, New York. This is a collection of articles on horseshoeing, from a large number of horseshoers, covering all points in the business and looking upon the subject from various standpoints. It includes all the remedies for deformed, injured or diseased feet which can be applied in shoeing. Altogether it is a very desirable work and its illustrations add to its value.

Illustrated Hand Book, Rawsons's Vegetable and Flower Seeds, W. W. Rawson & Co., Boston, Mass. A large and interesting catalogue.

Peter Henderson & Co's Manual of Everything for the Garden, decidedly the most expensive and beautiful catalogue which has been received by us. It is so expensive that the 25 cents they ask for it will pay but a trifle towards its value—and this 25c they return to you by deducting it from your first order. Send 25c to Peter Henderson & Co., New York, N. Y., and get it.

Choice Iowa Seeds, Catalogue of the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Add this to your list of orders—Western seeds have proved to be good in this region.

W. F. Allen, Strawberry Special Catalogue, Allen, Md., send for it.

McMath Bros., Accomac Nurseries, Onley, Va. Trees, berries, flowers, vegetable plants.

Entered as second class matter at Baltimore, Md.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER

NEW FARM.

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ISSUED EVERY WEEK,

SRLARIES.

Our hired servants, Representatives in Congress, who spend days talking about party politics and party management. For every day they want \$60 pay. They now get \$30 a day, but they want \$60 a day.

The farmer gets wages at \$20 a month and he must be a first class worker to get that. A month and a half's wages to pay one day's wages to our servant at Washington, and that servant wants the farmer to pay him three month's wages for his one day.

We have a right to protest, and farmers must do something more than talk-organize, act.

Renew your subscription.

EASTERN SHORE PEACH GROWERS.

At the Chestertown meeting last week the peach growers of the peninsular reported that up to that date there was an excellent prospect for a large crop. If the cold does not reach lower than 10° above zero all will be well.

They believe that the peninsula will long remain the great peach region of the United States.

They passed a vote against the Legislature taxing mortgages. If they are willing to pay taxes on thousands of dollars of property belonging to mortgagees, it was a good vote. We favor every man paying on what he actually owns.

The first number in March will be our Poultry number for 1890. Our issue will be largely in excess of our regular edition and will reach those who are interested or becoming interested in the subject.

Advertisements in the Poultry interests will be a specialty. They will be inserted at \$1.00 an inch; and no advertisement will be accepted for less than 50c the single insertion.

We send this marked to you as an invitation to send us your advertisement for this poultry number.

Having made such arrangements that we can supply any of our readers with facilities for procuring homes, either in the city or in the country, we would ask that they make their wants known to us. The wide range over which this magazine extends will enable us to gather information from Maine to California, and to meet almost every case without cost to you.

as any lady needs.

watch

neighbors to secure as pretty a

with your

pleasant chat

only a little

TO PROPAGATE EVERGREENS.

A method of propagating many of the hard wooded evergreens (such as camellias, for instance) much practiced in Italy, and giving good results with shrubs that frequently refuse to grow readily or to make plants in a reasonable



LAYERING HARD WOODED PLANTS.

length of time, is here illustrated. The subjects of the illustration were originally photographed for Popular Gardening, in which appeared directions for layering. The time for layering in this manner is in spring, when the plants are making their strongest growth. Select a well grown, thrifty side branch of about the thickness of a pencil; remove most of the leaves, then drive the point of a sharp pen knife edge downward clear through the center, cutting downward, remaining in the center for nearly three inches, and finally cut to the outside with a smooth, slanting cut. A small, thin piece of wood is now to be inserted in the slit, and the free end slightly but carefully bent outward. The plant appears now as shown in Fig. 1.

A piece of tin is then bent in funnel shape around the branch operated on, usually held together by tying with wire and fastened to a stake, as appearing in Fig. 2. The lower end of this funnel is filled with moist sphagnum, and the balance, up to within an inch from the top, with a sifted mixture of sand and leaf mold. To prevent rapid evaporation a layer of moist sphagnum is next firmly packed on top. The soil in the funnel has to be kept watered whenever necessary to keep continually moist. In the beginning of autumn or soon after.

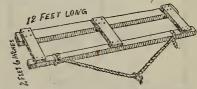
careful examination of the soil will reveal the presence of roots, and the branch can now be severed from the parent plant by a smooth cut immediately below the funnel.

This latter is now carefully opened and removed, and the young plant, with ball of soil adhering, potted off in a reasonably large pot and in good, rich potting soil. It is then treated in some way as other plants of its kind, and in spring following will be large enough for sale. The funnels are usually made from four to seven inches long and two to four inches across the top.

The described mode is much employed by Italian growers in the propagation of camellias, rhododendrons, boxwoods, olea fragrans, magnolia fusca, ericas and many other shrubs; also of very choice roses.

DRAGGING DOWN CORN STUBBLE.

Ohio Farmer swells the list of useful farm implements that may be made at home with the draft—depicted in the annexed cut—of a device for dragging down corn stubble. It is claimed that for ease, completeness of work and speed, this simple affair is ahead of most contrivances in this line.



DEVICE FOR BREAKING DOWN CORN STUBBLE.

It is composed of one 3 by 8 inch joist and a 3 by 4 inch scantling, arranged as seen in sketch. It is very easy work for a team and does the work fast, taking three rows at once through the field as when standing. It might be an improvement to screw a two inch wide band of iron on the front edge of joist, as in time it becomes worn off beveling with use.

Little Bessie—Fred, what do you whink! Mr. Stokes had a perplexity fit yesterdar. Master Fred—Perplexity fit! Oh, dear, what a girl! You mean a parallel stroke.— never forced to hurry.

who is

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is

Workman

successful

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hard

A COLONIAL COTTAGE.

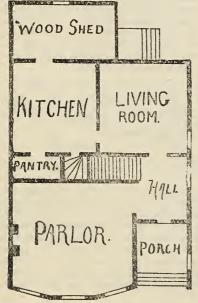
Design for a Handsome but Inexpensive Six Room House.

The house here illustrated, it will be seen, contains six good sized rooms, besides a woodshed, two alcoves and plenty of closet room. It is of tasteful appearance, and it is stated



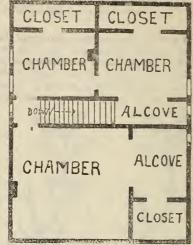
VIEW.

in Artistic Homes, published by the National Building Plan association, Detroit, Mich., from which the plans are taken by permission, that it can be built for \$1,500. Here is the description, the house being frame, of course, with brick or stone foundations: Height of



GROUND FLOOR.

stories in the clear—first, 9 feet 6 inches; second, 8 feet. Cellar, 6 feet 6 inches. Pine finish. First story contains parlor (with fireplace), 14x14; hall, 7 feet 6 inches square; living room, 11x12; kitchen, 10x12; pantry, 3,6x6; woodshed, 7x13. Second story, cham-



SECOND STORY.

ber, 14x14, with alcove off 7x9; chamber, 9x10; chamber, 10x11.6, with alcove 4x9. Closet off each chamber.

Professor Salcher, of London, has been experimenting in photographing currents of air. He finds that in letting a stream of air escape from a pressure of nineteen atmospheres, across a small opening on which the camera is focused, some very curious figures are formed, varying with the swiftness of the current.

GATHERED CRUMBS.

A company has been formed in Philadelphia, under the name of the Ramie Company of America, for the purpose of developing the ramie industry in this country.

Oats are being exported in larger quantity than usual to French and English markets.

There were forty competitors for the prize of \$10,000 offered by the Illinois State grange for a device to bind grain with straw, and the successful inventor, to whom the prize was awarded, is said to have declined it, having received larger offers for his machine and patents.

It has been estimated that India raises one bushel of wheat per head of her population, the United States seven bushels per head and South Australia nineteen bushels.

Fifteen to 20 per cent. less than last year is the report of the western tobacco leaf crop.

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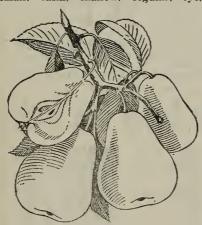
our last number, February 5, and consider who will help

in

THE WILDER PEAR.

The Wilder pear, depicted in the cut, is classed among the midsummer varieties by Professor Van Deman, United States pomologist, who says of it: "Among the midsummer pears there is none that pleases me better than this one, except that its size is rather small. But like the Seckel, what it lacks in size it makes up in quality, although it is larger than that variety. It is a chance seedling found in Chautauqua county, N. Y. The original tree was partially grafted with scions of Buffum in 1870, when it was young, and would never have borne any fruit except of this old variety had not three of the natural branches been left. These bear profusely, and the fruit when fully colored is quite attractive. It does not rot at the core."

The Wilder may be briefly described as follows: Size, small to medium; shape, pyriform, bell shaped, irregular, a little angular; surface, smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; dots, very numerous and small; basin, shallow, regular; eye,



THE WILDER PEAR.

nearly closed; sepals long and reflexed apex, rather abrupt with a slight cavity; stem, short; core, closed, very small; seeds, very small, narrow, pointed, dark; flesh, very pale, whitish yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor, sub-acid, sprightly, much like Bartlett; quality, very good; season, August, in western New York.

Charles A. Green, Rochester's well known nurseryman, who has had six vears' experience with the Wilder, con-

siders it unsurpassed as a vigorous grower. On his grounds it ripens its wood early, and is quite hardy. While not a large pear, it exceeds in size the Seckel. Mr. Green enumerates its good points thus: 1. Earliness, ripening about Aug. 1. 2. Superior quality, nothing of its season being so delicious. 3. No retting at the core. We have kept it for weeks in a warm room, and never saw one rot at the core; yet this is the weak spot in nearly all early pears. 4. Long keeping and superior shipping qualifications. 5. Great beauty and productiveness, bearing every year, and on young trees. 6. Great vigor, often growing six to seven feet from the bud in one season. 7. Hardiness and strong constitution, which enables it to thrive and endure neglect where many other varieties would prove a failure. - 8. Small. meaty core, with few seeds.

The accompanying illustration gives a fair idea of the general appearance of the fruit, its form, manner of growth and character of the core. It is, of course, greatly reduced in size.

ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.

Order and simplicity are chief elements of all true beauty. It is not unusual to see gardens of pretense that are complete muddles of grass, trees, walks, drives, arbors, etc. In nothing will order and simplicity count for more than when using garden making materials with a view to creating beautiful effects about our homes and grounds. Through a desire for display one is liable to overdo, by bringing too many objects into the garden and scattering them unduly. Simplicity implies neither poverty in materials or in design. A garden, or the parts of a garden, may be essentially simple in design and elaborate in detail.

A unity of the objects of a garden for contributing to a complete whole, a harmonizing of these, one with another, and a balance of the different features and sections are important things to secure in planning an ornamental garden. Where marked features and bold contrasts are sought there should also be agreeable, easy transition from one to another, without abrupt breaks to interfere with the harmony.

Let it be remembered that gardens are

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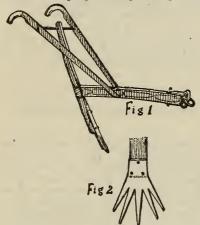
subscribers in the next three months, you can help

additional

for use as well as ornament, hence they should be accessible and convenient, and this should always be kept in mind in locating different objects, walks and drives. Elias A. Long, the well known landscape architect, says there is no more conflict between utility and beauty in the garden than elsewhere, and we may always aim to have it very convenient and at the same time very handsome.

POTATO CULTURE.

The progress we are making in methods of culture calls for constant additions to our already large stock of implements. Just now the progressive potato grower



POTATO IMPLEMENTS.

has reason to complain about the lack of various tools to facilitate some operations in our modern method of growing potatoes. We need, for instance, a single device for pulverizing the soil in the bottom of the trenches. Rural New Yorker suggests that perhaps such an implement might be combined with shovel, plow and seed cover, and furnishes the sketches shown in the cut to indicate how a tool might be made that would answer the purpose.

The scarifier (Fig. 2) should have four or five strong tines or teeth; those on the outside shorter than the middle ones, and the whole adjustable to the beam of a shovel plow as shown in Fig. 1. It seems that a tool of this kind (drawn by two horses, as a single horse would have to walk in a furrow) could be used to

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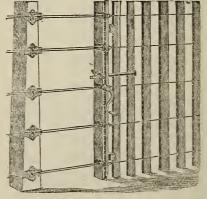
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mellow up the soîl in the bottom of a trench to a considerable depth, and if some fertilizer be applied below the seed the tool would mix this up quite thoroughly with the soil at the same time.

A NEW FORM OF MANURE.

Statements Made by Peter Henderson Before the Massachusetts Society.

Anything new on the topic of manures is of interest to gardeners and farmers. A recent feature is the use of dried peat moss in place of straw as bedding for horses in towns and cities. In regard to this Mr. Henderson expressed the opinion that the moss so used is likely to be of great value to the market gardener, if it can only be had in sufficient quantities. Mr. Henderson also made the following statements, which afford desirable information on the subject:

We have had it in use in our own stables for about two years, and find it not only more economical than straw for bedding, but its absorbing qualities makes it of great value for fertilizing purposes. We can buy ordinary straw manure in our vicinity for \$1 per team load, but we are buying all we can get from stables where the moss is used at \$2 per team load, believing it to be of twice the value of ordinary straw manure. It is claimed that the source of supply of the peat moss in Europe is almost inexhaustible, and it is now offered by three or four firms in New York at prices ranging from \$12 to \$14 per ton, and it is hoped competition will bring it yet still lower. It is now used exclusively as bedding by some of our largest horse car stables and express companies in New York and vicinity, and one of our largest livery stable men in Jersey City, who has been using it for two years, says he would rather use peat moss for bedding at \$14 per ton than he would straw for nothing, so much more satisfactory does he find it in all respects for his horses.

Master Bobby Henpeckt—Papa, what is a bachelor?

Papa Henpeckt—A bachelor, my son, is a man to be envied, but please don't tell your mother that I said so.—Exchange.

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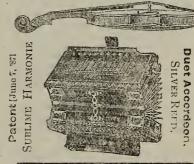
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HINTS ABOUT GREENHOUSES.

In glazing greenhouses do not lap the glass over one-eighth of an inch. Many burns and scalds on palm leaves, etc., come from drops of water forming "lenses" in wide laps, and are often laid to some other cause.

To preserve greenhouse or fence posts bore a hole with an auger just above the surface of the ground, and let it extend several inches below the surface. Make the hole as near upright as possible, then fill it with crude petroleum or kerosene and plug up with a piece of wood. This will allow the post to become soaked with oil, and in just the right spot prevent decay.

Boiled linseed oil and cement makes & capital paint for gutters, etc., of greenhouses, and is not only waterproof, but becomes as hard as stone.

ABOUT OUR TABLES.

Some Interesting Suggestions from the Pen of Helen Anderson.

The New York Decorator and Furnisher, in an excellent article by Helen Anderson, has the following to say "About Our Ta-

Once upon a time we were well content with one stiff and shiny table in the center of our best room, a table that made not the slightest pretense to drapery, not even a scarf. But today such a table in our modern houses would look like a desolate island in the sea, for almost every house abounds in little tables scattered in every possible nook and corner. Many of these are very dainty and artistic, a great many copied from old tables, and still a great many more purely American in make and design; and there are any amount of them made so heavily gorgeous, so overloaded with ornamentation that one feels under great obligations to the maker for giving entirely too much for the

Before furniture was turned out of factories by thousands and tens of thousands, the work being made by hand was, of course, more expensive, much more careful in form and execution, and it was utterly impossible to indulge in the cheap and gaudy style of decoration which is the mistake of the modern makers.

Many people fail to realize or are indifferent to the fact that a table costing thirty dollars cannot be duplicated for three. Although ambitious dealers in cheap furniture will make and advertise the attempt, the result is seldom satisfactory. In fact, after all the dainty form and finish has been lost, poor

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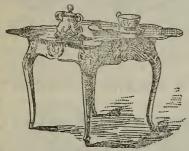
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materials substituted, the imitation is so poor that it hardly justifies the term imitation at all. It is so hard for the majority to realize that one can more than get their money's worth, and as the demand is for this style of work, it becomes quite a difficult matter to find a simple and good article that will not put its owner to shame by its unmistable air of trying to be fine. Of course there is no trouble in finding good articles in first class concerns, but unhappily it is just the plain



A LOUIS XV TABLE.

style of work that is beyond the means of many who would appreciate it. So that although one may be able to find charming, picturesque little tea tables for thirty, twenty-five or even sixteen dollars, it is quite another matter when one starts out to find one for five or six dollars.

A beautiful little tea table in the style of Louis XV, of which the sketch on this page gives a very good idea, has the top in onyx and the rest of the table in gilt. This would necessarily be very expensive, and only appreciated for a certain style of room, but the same design might be used in mahogany or cherry, or any other kind of wood that might be preferred. The use of such little tables, when the style is really good, is invaluable in helping out the decoration of a room, they break the monotony of an otherwise stiff looking room and form centers around which people naturally group themselves. A pretty leaf or bit of drapery is of course an improvement to almost every table. Some very handsome tables or stands are made by the Japanese of teakwood with marble tops. In design they are straight and square, the legs beautifully carved; the only objection is they are very heavy looking and so distinctly Japanese that they would be out of place in a room that did not in some way suggest the Japanese style in decoration. Some of these tables sell as low as \$6, and, considering their workmanship, seem very

A very inexpensive little table might be made for a library or sitting room of almost any wood one might fancy, and it might almost serve for a bookease, as it has ample room for books or papers. In construction it is something like a very high office stool, except that the top and shelves are square and it has four legs instead of three. At about a foot from the top a second shelf is placed, and this is followed by three or four shelves the same



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shape as the top; of course the natural spread of the legs would make the bottom shelf considerably larger than the first, and these



AN INEXPENSIVE TABLE.

shelves are not only very odd and pretty, but are also very useful, with a few bits of pretty china on the top and the rest of the shelves used for books and papers; this makes a nice little tea table for a library or general sitting room, and almost any carpenter could make one.

Many fanciful ideas are carried out in the way of tables now—some heart shaped, some called kidney shaped and others where both the heart and kidney shapes are combined, the one for the upper, the other for the lower shelf. They could hardly be called tea tables, but, as they are small, they make a nice resting place for bric-a-brac and are very appropriate for small rooms.

In the dining room of a prominent New York artist is a dining table that might be used with good effect in many houses, and the expense of making such a table could, if one were handy, be said to be literally nothing, and the result, if only half as good as the original, would still be a very unique and artistic thing in the way of tables.

In the first place a pair of ordinary wooden horses had been taken, painted white, then rubbed down to a fine enameled surface; upon these horses was placed a large piece of square wood, very much like an enlarged drawing board, which had been previously treated in the same manner as the horses. This board was then fastened to the horses by means of large brass headed nails. Of course the only part of this table which would be at all difficult to make would be the enameling, as it generally takes from five to six coats of paint before it is rubbed down with pumicestone and oil. It might be made on the same plan, stained black and then finished with the brass headed nails. This would be very much easier to construct, and would not require even the aid of a carpenter.

Few cities in the world have such perfect postal arrangements as Berlin, and it was the fame of the "Stephan system" which recently induced the Italian government to send some men to Berlin to study it, with a view to its introduction in Italy.





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